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A MILITARY USURPATION.

THAT IS WHAT THE LIBERALS OF BRAZIL CALL THE REPOLUTION.

They Will Abide by its Results, However. and, as the "Democratic Farty," they Will Sustain the Provisional Government-Wild Enthusiasm of the Republicans-The Story as Told by Party Newspapers Brought by the First Steamer which Left Bearil Since the Coup d'Etat .- The New Fing of the New Republic,

The first vessel to leave Brazil since the revolution which has reached the United States arrived at this port yesterday morning. It was the steamer Portuense of the Red Cross line. The steamer came to the agent. Shipton Green. with a cargo of sugar and rubber. She brought no passengers. She came from Pernambuco and Para, bringing the mail and newspapers from those ports. The Portuense left Para on Nov. 21, a week after the republic was declared. A SUN man had a talk yesterday with Capt. Frederick Hews of the Portuense. Capt. Hews said: "We left Pernambuco on Nov. 12, two days, I believe, before the new Government was proclaimed in Rio Jazeiro. Everything was quiet and as smooth as ever in Pernambuco when we left, When we steamed into the harbor of Para on the morning of the 16th we saw a new flag flying from the Brazilian ships." Capt. Hews drew a diagram of the new flag for the reporter. It looked like this:



The two triangular divisions of the flag are red, the central portion is white, and the five-

pointed star is blue. "I wondered what it all meant," said Capt. Hews, "and I didn't make out until the pilot came aboard and told us that there had been a change of rulers and that the monarchy was overthrown. We remained at Para five days. I was ashore a great deal of the time, and it our agents had not told me and I had not seen the new flag flying I should not have known that Dom Pedro had been deposed. Everything was going on as quietly as ever. There were no crowds on the streets, no parades of solciers, no speechmaking or loud talking. The soldiers and the authorities seemed to be in favor of the new state of things, and that was apparently the sentiment of the people as well. Superintendent Jordan of the Brazilian Telegraph and Cable Company told me that the new Government attempted to take entire control of the cables, but he protested that the cable was a private enterprise. He promised, however, to submit all messages to the inspection of the Chief of Police, and to send away nothing detrimental to the new Government.

On this basis the matter was settled.

The coup d'état of the revolutionists at Para mplished dramatically, but with only a show of force and with the same skill that characterized the movement at Rio de Janeiro. The overthrow of the imperial authorities at the capital of the province did not take place until the 16th, the day following the momentous events at Rio. Papers printed during the five days immediately succeeding the revolution were received yesterday by Shipton Green and Charles R. Flint. An interesting account of the usurpation is given by O Liberaldo do Para, the organ of the Liberal party, in its issue of Nov. 17. It follows:

"Great events have excited the people of this capital, but, happily, no blood has been sheq. Administrator of this province, seconded by his friends, who were at his side all day. Early in the no ming the news was spread that it was intended to take by force the Presidential chair. At I o'clock in the afternoon there arrived at the Presidential palace a commission, the members of which were Drs. Jose Paes de Cavasino. Justo Chermont, and the Colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment. Marcos Antonio Rodrigues. They asked of his Excellency a conference, at which they declared that, on account of telegrams received from Rio announcing the proclamation of a republic and a provisional government in the name of the officers and soldiers. I the regular army they invited his Excellency to leave the administration with which he was charged. They furthermore said that the object of the conference was to avoid violence, for the army had resolved to accomplish its object by force of arms if necessary. Administrator of this province, seconded by

more said that the object of the conference was to avoit violence. For the arm; had resolved to accomplish its object by force of arms if necessary.

His Excellency replied in the energetic manner which distinguishes him, and with the proper politicness of a loyal man, that to do what was demanded would be to betray his trust and to number the charge intrusted to him by the imperial Government. The change of Government had not been entirely consummated. It would be prudent to await further events. As soon as a majority of the nation had agreed to the republican movement he would no doubt accept the consummated facts and resign the Government. In a contrary event it was a duty of honor to resist any event it was a duty of honor to resist any event it was a duty of honor to resist any event it was a duty of honor to resist any event it was a compelled to submit by force.

Those words seemed to influence the members of the Commission, who declared they would submit them to the officers of the army. His Excellency at once took convenient measures to secure public order and his own protection. With that end in view he ordered the commander of the police to be ready to go to the palace at a moment's notice. That official himself responded, but his subordinates resigned their commissions, because they syntatished with the republican movement which was started by the military force. His Excellency of the military force, the Kreellency then demanded protection of the director of the military force, but it was refused. In this situation his Excellency could not find support in either the army or the navy. He did not want to risk an unequal fight between the few civilians who were ready to defend his authority and the army. His Excellency Dr. Silvino Cavalcanti de Albuquerque resolved to avoid violegee.

"About three Oclock in the afternoon a military band and some cries of Viva a Hepublica! Annother the army, three officers of police, the Commander, the Major, and the Lieutenat. Arrived in front of the palace, they plant

dent.

"His Excellency once more energetically de-clared that only because compelled by the military force would be abdicate the govern-ment of the province, reserving to himself the right of protest, and delivering the protest, which we publish below, to Dr. Faes de Car-valho to justify in the present and in the future his action. The protest:

"Confronted by the intimation made to me by the string and citizens, represented by Dr. José Pass de Carvalto, and having no means of maintaining the quality order and the constitutional institutions at my disposal ideclars that I yield to this movement, against which tight, henor, and the country protests.

Sixviso Carallanti or Alsaqueraque.

Fresident, and his Supporters.

After that his Excellency left the palace.

These are the facts which preceded the Teclamation of the Federal republic. With-int comment we place them before our read-re. It is just to recognize that Dr. Paes de arvalho acted with prudence in avoiding the arvalho acted with prudence in avoiding the sample acted with prudence in avoiding the arvalho acted with prudence in avoiding the arvalho acted with prudence in avoiding the sample that might have arisen on such an ocsion. The liberal party, of which we are the argain feels profoundly that the institutions which furnish the prosperity of the country and destroyed by a movement that cannot be called democratic. That will be the judgment of history."

last sentences of this article are pecu-significant when taken in connection the editorial utterances of the same in its very next issue. The revolution

was just what the cable has indicated, a military usurpation, and not a popular uprising. Let the success of the coup detat was so complete that both the Liberal and Conservative parties accepted the situation at one as inevitable, and proceeded to make the best of it. The policy of the Liberal party was thus amounced by its organ, the paper quoted above, on Nov. 18:

The policy of the Liberal party was thus announced by its organ, the paper quoted above, on Nov. 18:

"In the difficult situation into which the country is thrown by a revolutionary blow to the institutions founded with our political independence, the Liberal party cannot fold its arms. It is necessary to define our attitude in the lace of the new situation insugurated by the prociamation of the resubble. This is not the moment to discuss the excellencies of various forms of government, or to seek to restore the moment by Judgment on their respective merits belongs to the severe impartiality of history. The irrefutable fact that is imposed upon the bublic mind, no matter which may be the dominant opinion, is that the revolution has triumphed right in the heart of the imperial Government, that the chief of the nation has been forced to abandon the country with his family, and that the republic which was there proclaimed has been accepted and recognized without resistance, if not in all Brazilian territory, at least in the most important provinces.

"In this situation, and facing the consummated facts, the patriotic duty of every citizen, each according to his ability, is to make sure that a new monarchy does not come out of the revolution. With loss of public order and the prosperity of the country.

"The redivision of the country into small territorial districts, separated by different forms of government, the horrors of a light between brothers, everything demands the prudence of patriotic Liberals, with a sincere adhesion to the new order of things. Reflecting maturely about this momentous crisis, and understanding their responsibility on account of the position they occupy in the Liberal party, conspicuous citizens have resolved to adhere to the Renublican movement, advising their associates to adopt it without reservation or restriction. They will give a new organization to the party which will take the name of the Democratic party. We have the satisfaction of announcing that this resolution in the realizat

mon interests of the country. This address was signed by most of the leaders of the Liberal party. A few of their associates, however, reinsed to accept the new order of things, except in so far as circumstances compelled them to do so, and they issued an address in which they set forth that they submitted to the new form of government under compulsion, and declared that they were still loval at heart to the monarchy.

issued an address in which they set forth that they submitted to the new form of government under compulsion, and declared that they were still loyal at heart to the monarchy.

The Conservative party took very much the same attitude as did the Liberal. A consultation of the leaders was held two days after the coup d'état was accomplished, and this declaration of policy was adopted:

"We accept the new order of things, since it is inevitable, and we will give all our aid to the Provisional Government for the establishment of a Federal republic, strongly constituted to guarantee national unity and able to promote the growth of the nation and the happiness of Brazil. Our positical opinion is clearly manifested. The federation is the characteristic of democracy. When we say we are federalists we show that we agree with the republic, which we love, just as we love the national unity and the constitution of the whole Brazilian nation. If we did not approve some of the powers and privileges of the monarchical Government, neither will we approve them under a requible. What we desire is the equality of all under the law."

The revolutionists had some newspaner support at the outset. The financh Noticias the Bally Acces, an independent journal of Para, said editorially in its issue of Nov. 19:

"It is at last settled. Brazil is a federal republic. The dearest wish of the Brazilian people is realized. The wondorful events which have just taken place at our doors found the people of the Brazilian provinces ready to meet them. There is no example in the history of civilized nations of a reform so radical, so complete in first beneficence. It receives the appause of the people and the unanimous vote of all citizens, it seems a dream, and we hastate before the auspicious reality in which we find ourselves. In Inct. the democratic reform is the only thing that could result from the invincible force of conviction, the unbroken finish in principle, and the holy sepirations that we all have had to gain liberty. The quieter spirit wild nepotism. They have taught the people the sublime lesson of patience and resignation, and the people waited until the monarchy itself found it was no longer adequate to the assirations of the American soul. At last the patience of the people was exhausted. The excesses of the monarchical Government reached such a point that to allow them to go any further would violate the honor and disnity of the country, and a solemn protest was raised in each corner of the nation condemning the monarchy. We have just come to live under a democracy with a right to liberty. It bolengs to us to honor the Brazilian name by sustaining the neace which should prevail among a tree people. What a glorious example! Walmust be proud of the world's opinion. Never was accomplished such a great movement with such dignity and peacefulness.

"Honor to the Brazilian people!

movement with sten digital movement in the Brazilian people!

"Honor to the people of Para!

"Viva the Federal State of Para!

"Viva the Federal State of Para!

"Viva a Republica!"

The proclamation of the new Government of Para, issued immediately upon the denosition of the imperial resident, is an interesting document. It follows:

of the Imperial Fresheat, is an interesting document. It follows:

For the People of Fava:

For the People of Fava:

Unitaries: You have succeeded in obtaining the sacred patrimony of your rights. For a long time you have longed for them. You realize now your most lightimate aspirations in the produmation of a federal republic. In the history of humanity there is no example of a victory se immaculate as has been the one which we celebrate to day entitle the sincere applause of the control of the product of the sincere applause of the control of the federal by the simportal glory that is due to you in this movement, it has been a miracle wrought by your slit hand your heroic convictions. Now more than ever it is necessary to show your citizenship by constituting yourselves the most solid supporters of order and place. It is necessary that your patrivide efforts be consolided giving to our adversaries examples of produces, tolerance and fraternization, because a democrative the tie which unites the float itself and the best initiated a time of peace and another guarantee of all rights. The Provisional tovernoem, to which you have initiated a time of peace and another guarantee of all rights. The Provisional tovernoem, to which you have initiated a day of safe fails.

of all rights. The Provisional Government, to which you have intrusted your intrus in this acquat movement, trusts you and assures you that it will fall its duty.

Viva the Federal Brazilian republic!

Viva the people of Para!

This proclamation was issued on Nov. 16. On the 18th occurred the inauguration of the new Government, and it was unaid agreat occusion in Para. The Daity News has this account of it:

"It was an inexpressibly solemn act, the inauguration of a republican form of government which took place yesterday. The excitement which took place yesterday. The excitement which infected all social clusses was extraordinary. Business was entirely suspended. The public offices were closed. It was an extraordinary day. Excitement was in the lace of every one. Enthusiasm was in every act. A little after 12 o'clock the Municipal Council met in extraordinary session in the City Hall to recognize the new form of government. Dr. Gentil proposed a change of the names of the streets and squares which he will asmounce to morrow.

"A little before 1 o'clock a large crowd followed the members of the Provisional Government, who entered the City Hall amid the cheers of the molititude. The square and stairways and corridors were crowded. The troops which were drawn up presented arms, and the First Hegiment of Artillery, commanded by the brave O'Connell, saluted. The religious ceremony in the Sant' Anna Cathedral. Never was seen in this city a more imposing solemnity.

"In Sant' Anna square the military battalions offered another salute. The orowd was enormous. In the window of the restaurant Mignon. Joso Moreira da Costa recited a pattriole poem. In the palace the illustrious and triole poem. In the palace the illustrious and triole poem. In the palace the librations and triole poem. In the pa

made a speech urging thou and der and beades.

Viva a republica!

"There is great enthusiasm in the city."

"There is great enthusiasm in the city."

The next day. Nov. 20. A Provincia do Para contained a proclamation from the head of the contained a proclamation from the head of the contained a proclamation from the head of the contained a curious document. It is headed denoral Order No. 1, and is as follows:

Companies of the graphic characters army with me as your leader you winnessed the great event of the proclamation of the republic the only dovernment that is to rule the people of the universe. The monarchical dovernment isologies exists in our great fixati. The people the army, sing the navy have proclaimed to day here. The Brasilian Frderal Republic and the general spiness fraction of Frderal Republic and the general spiness.

DREDGING PAID FOR TWICE

citizen Marechal Nancel Decdora da Fonsecea. The provisional Government of this pravince is composed of a Commission of the sovereien people. Lieut. Col. Bento Jose Fernandes, Jr., Captain of Friends Jose Maria do Nascimento, and Dr., Justo Chermont, whom we shall obey as if it were the Government of its ole Jansiro. Citizen contrades the movement made by the Bradillan nation causes admiration among foreign nations by the peacefulness with which it was accompanied, and we must be proud of having proclaimed the republic without the sightest certurbation of public order. I recommend to you to continue to be as orderly as you have been thus far.

The particule Provisional Government, on account of the sight conduct of the Heigadier, José Angelo de Moraes Forca, in leaving the brothers of the army and navy to continue his attachment to the memarchy, resolved by accelanation of the people to hominate toe the Commission of Arms. The same Gevernment resolved also to give to the particule police regiment the moder the distinguishment of the first of the desired policy. The document is signed by Major Joso de

The document is signed by Major Joso de Maciel da Costa.

No violence of any description is reported in Para up to the time of the departure of the Portuense. Nov. 21.

W. R. Grace & Co. received a letter by the Portuense from their correspondents at Para which says:

which says:

The financial situation as regards this province is no worse. The imperial Government promised to send Excession to be loaned on land and other securities, which it was hoped would relieve the imancial difficulty. Whether that promise will be furfilled by the republican Government is not yet known. Exchange dropped to 274, and has reacted to 274. The change of Government has been accomplished here with remarkable rapidity and an absonce of disturbance to business, both public and private. We do not see any immediate trouble sheed.

A prominent merchant with interests in Brazil received a letter saying:

It is not yet known that all the provinces have adhered. It is feared by some that it will be difficult to enforce the proclamation for a republic. There are differences both in the character of the people and the interests of the northern and southern previnces, and it consists of the property adjust these conflicting interests. The openmentally adjust these who have lived for many years in Brazil.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The Navy Department is informed that the South Atlantic squadron has arrived at Rio de Janeiro.

HOISTING UP THE DEADLY LAMPS. Brush Men Say that Shopkeepers Lower Them Themselves, Schuyler S. Wheeler, the expert employed by the Board of Electrical Control to hunt up

the cause of Henry Harris's death last Saturday, reports as follows: I have examined the Brush lamps at Callan's store, 675 Eighth avenue, and the circuit supplying them, and find that the lamps are too low, are not properly insulated, that Underwriters' wire is used in places, and

that other lamps on this circuit and on other circuits are too low. are too low.

Roles 10, 21, 22, 23, 24, 30, 35 are the most important
of those violated, it being underscool that I have repeatedly stated before the Coroner's jury and elsewhere

that over one-half the rules are continually violated.

If the rules above quoted had been compiled with it
would have been impossible for this accident to have
happened; but, as also has been frequently stated, your expert has no means of enforcing the rules. A copy of the rules is attached hereto, with those that have been most grossly violated in this case marked.

I measured the beight of the lamns at 675 Eighth avenue, and found them to be 100 inches from the side-walk while the rule requires them to be 108 inches high. They were probably still lower at the time of the accident, as I am informed the employees of the company raised all the lamps on the avenue Sunday.

over and hardly clear of a metallic showcase. I found an old rusty lamp out of use, and about chi feet high, but still connected to the circult, at 883 hightin avenue.

On Monday last the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company wrote to the Board of Electrical Control a long letter, in which specific complaint was made against the Brush people for improper insulation at points in manholes and elsewhere. In response to

this complaint the Board sent yesterday the following letter:

To the Preparate of the Brain Electric Rhuminating Complete, 2018 Kitabeth airect, city.

Dean Sin. Enclosed find copy of a letter from the Consolidated Telegraph and bleetrical soliway Company charcing the employees of voir company with widning escet of the rules and regulations governing the occupancy of the subways and a consequent endangering of the lives of those working in the manholes and somes. You are directed to comply with the rules and regulations at once, and to discontinue the use of a litraulations at once, and to discontinue the use of a litraulation at one and to discontinue the one of a litraulation at one and the discontinue the one of a litraulation at one and the discontinue the one of a litraulation at one and the discontinue the one of a litraulation at one and the discontinue the one of a litraulation and the conformation of the consolidation of the conformation of the consolidation of the consol

The expert sent out by the consolidated company, as noted in The Sus of yesterday, found occasion to report substantially as Mr. Wheeler did but more at length. He found that the Brush Company was directly responsible for the death of Harris. One of the rules of the Board requires that every circuit shall be tested once an hour, and when the test reveals a grounding that the circuit shall be closed until the damage is regained. Speaking of this matter yesterday, Mr. Wheeler said:

"I have repeatedly called the attention of the Brush people to this rule, and they have replied that they could not afford to make an hourly test, but that they wore willing to test three times in every day. Unfortunately the Board does not authorize me to enforce these rules.

does not authorize me to enforce these rules. I am confident that the Brush Company can be found liable to damages for the death of

found liable to damages for the death of Harris."

The rules of the Board which Mr. Wheeler declares have been most frequently violated by the Brush Company are these:

Rule 14. All arciamps must be so placed as to leave a space underness to fine 0; feet clear between lamp and sidewalk.

Rule 24. The insulation must be preserved throughout the entire circuit, and if any portion of a lamp or fature is a part of a circuit and can be touched, it must be insulated.

Subscriptondent Speng of the Brush Company.

Superintendent Spear of the Brush Company

Superintendent Spear of the Brush Company maintained his silence yesterday, except to say that, in ten years' experience with about 8,000 are lights in this city only two deaths had occurred which could be charged to them.

The funeral of Henry Harris took place at 10% yesterday morning at 1349 West Forty-lifth street, where he used to live. The tenement was densely packed with friends of the lamily and neighbors. The young man's wife could not restrain her outeries and all present were weeping. Rabbi Foss conducted the services and accompanied the remains to Blay Side, Jersey City, where they were interred.

An electric light wire started a slight fire on the lifth floor of Charles Broadway Rouss's notion store, 466 Broadway, resterday morning.

The lamp that killed Harris was burning again last night. Brush Illuminating Company's men were at work in pairs along the avenues readjusting that commany's lamps as to height from the sidewalk. They found very few lamps which did not need raising.

"It is not the company's fault," said one of these men, "that the lamps are not up the right and put the loops in but these store-keepers are so anxious to get all the light into their show windows that no sconer were our backs turned than they would have the knots out and let the lamps down. Now we are cutting off the surplus rope." ting off the surplus rope."

UNION IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

A Bright Prospect that the Five States Will Become One Republic.

Managua, Nicaragua, Nov. 7 .- It is said on the highest authority that President Robert Sacasa will approve the treaty forming a union of the five republics of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, San Salvador, and Guatemala. under the name of the United States of Central America. For the first ten years this union will simply be an offensive and defensive alliance, and the President of the union will have charge only of the diplomatic and foreign relations of the five retublics.

At the expiration of that period the union will be comented by the adoption of a Constitution, which will embrace all political, commercial, and other relations between the five republics and foreign powers. A common monetary standard and common tariff laws will be adopted, but there will be free trade between the different republics. Honduras, Guatemala, and Fan Nalvador have already signed the treaty, and it is understood that Costa Rica will do the same as soon as Nicaragua has signed. It is now considered ceruin that there will be no more trouble of any description between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. ance, and the President of the union will have

How the Beer Got Away.

An investigation into the causes which led to the wrecking of a part of the Trefs Brewery in Newark showed yeaterday that there was no explosion. The vaty of beer on the upper floor were too heavy for their supports and the central columns gave way, letting the contents of the third floor crash through the sec ond, and carrying everything to the first floor, which is supported by arched vanits. The building was equipped with ice machines and the expansion pipes equipped with ice machines and the expansion pipes traversung the building were broken and torn loose from their fastenings allowing the aumonia to escape in such volumes that it was impossible to make any in-vestigation until the funnes dispersed during the night. The windows of the building were not broken, and the big hole in the wall was caused by a large vat failing argainst it. It was and yesterday that favely parries of heer had been spilled in all and that the loss would be about \$70.500 to mithin there is no inquirages, as there was no even it is said, also, this washing was given ser-gral weeks ago that the slear was setting under the vata.

AND THE MUD DUMPED INTO THE SLIP AHAIN, M'MAHON BAYS,

Dunned In the River or the Bay by Night -- He is an ex-Employee of the Union Company, and Accuses It of France

President Loomis of the Union Dredging Company, while on the stand last week, estimated that it cost the city \$125 for every scow load of dredging. McMahon explained that this thing was done every time the wind was so strong that the scows could not be taken out to sea readily. He said he remembered two occasions when tows were sent up the North River from Forty-second street behind the tug Baltic and dumped up the river.

Q .- Do you recollect who was the inspector of the dumping of dredged materials at this time? A.-I be lieve Gardinler was the supposed inspector that used to go out on the tows.

O.—Did Gardinier ever tell you he was paid by the

Union Bredging Company? A.—He told me be received money from them. Q.—How much a month ! A.—I never knew him to be short. He always used to go down when it was neces-

sary and got what was necessary.

Q.—Did he ever tell you that he was paid \$100 a month by the Union Dredging Company? A.—He said he had got a hundred dollars lately. He wasn't working he was outside (meaning that he was not on duty when he said it).

The America McMahon said lay at the Fortysecond street pier a week, and dredged over the whole ground twice. They dumped the material in the river right in front of the slip. Q .- Do you recollect being instructed to dump that

material in front of the allp by the Superintendent of the Dredging Company. A.—That was the order that came. I suppose it must have come from the company. I don't know. Q.-Who did you get them from, Folsh! A .- Folsh, I

Q.—He told you to take the scows and dump them in front of the slip? A.—Yea, he has done that Q .- Do you recollect how many you dumped in one night? A .- Well it used to be enough to keep the machines running the next day—probably two or three.

When the dredge was working at East Seventeenth street, McMahon said, he used to go to sea with the scows. They used to dump the scows on the way down the river. The tugs then were the Webster and the Bowen, which belonged to the company that owned the Baltle. The Union Company used to send the department scows which it was then using in the East River around the Battery into the North River and damp them there. McMahon also dredged at Stanton street and the East River. Q --Where did you during that material, on the North Biver A --Probably and on the Jersey const. It was bandy in the night time; our generally is the day time they made a habit of going entroyed, providing it wash t o rough O longou recollect biring canvas between the fron mina to frevent index when you were dumping at and I A. be, shi The acce that was done occasion-y on the North Ower.

May on the North liver

McMahon testified that they dredged for private owners at Thirty-sixth street at night, and the same was were towed down by the Brancon to Twenty-lith street in the morning, here the inspector would put in an appearance, measure up the scows as though they contained the products of city dredging, and charge it up to the Dock Department. McMahon had instructions about this.

Distinct had instructions about this,

Q - be you recollect sending empty seems out to sea?

A - Yes sir.

Q - be you recollect sending one seem for a period of three weeks! A - Yes sir, three of them: no much at all in them. I get orders on one occasion to lead one of them. They thought probably one of the officials of the Dock Tepartment might come around and notice that she was laying dry on the pier, and it was better to load her up, she looked too bad

her up, she looked too bad

if and olph Gardinier was the inspector who
went out to see ou the tows during all this
period. McMahon used to go sometimes, too,
Q.—About how far did they take then out: A.—Some
times they dumped them inside of the Narrows and sil
ground the harbor and sometimes, if it was a mee,
clear day, they would go out to rea.
Q.—Suppose it was a pretty stormy day, where would
they dump them? A.—hither dumped them in the slip
at night or would not go ent at all.

Membron said he often heard at this time that it was a common thing for the city employees to receive money from the Union Dredging Company.

Q.-Ind you understand that nobody could work as inspector on a dredge who was not friendly to the Union

projecting Combany.

Q.—Did you understand that nobody could work as inspector on a drodge who was not friendly to the Union Bredging Company? A.—Lawaya neard that in case a temporary inspector, in case he was not suitable to the company he would not stay there.

Q.—Suppose that one part of the slip is hard mud and another soit. Bo they dredge deeper in the soft mud than they do in the hard? A.—Yes air.

Q.—And where they strike it vary hard they skip it?

A.—Yes air That was the way I did, and there was no fault found with me.

The rest of the day was given up to the examination of Dock Commissioner Matthews. He said that Chief Engineer Greene was responsible for the acceptance of the condemned lumber in Dexter. Hunter & Co.'s cargo, Lumber had gone up since the order was originally given, and Mr. Greene had reported that the rejected balance of the cargo was tetter for the price than the merchantable lumber in the market at the time.

Q.—Did you ever ask why so many treasurer's orders were given enone job as in the cases mentioned in this investigation? A.—No, the Engineer in thos looks after that.

Q.—Are you not responsible to the city for any wrong acts on the part of employees in your office? A.—No, acts on the part of employees in your office? A.—No, acts on the part of employees in your office? A.—No, acts on the part of employees in your office? A.—No, acts on the part of employees in your office? A.—No, acts on the part of employees in your office? A.—No, acts on the part of employees in your office? A.—No, acts on the part of employees in your office? A.—No, acts on the part of employees in your office? A.—No, acts on the part of employees in your office? A.—No, acts on the part of employees in your office? A.—No, acts on the part of employees in your office? A.—No, acts on the part of employees in your office? A.—No, acts on the part of employees in your office? A.—No, acts on the part of employees in your office? A.—No, acts on the part of employees in your office? A.—No, acts on the part of employ

"I thought he might take advantage of the fact that his father was a Commissioner," he explained, "and I wanted to teach him a lesson. One month I deducted \$105.05 from his salary. He was only oil about twenty days that time."

salary. He was only oil about twenty days that time."

"Where was he?" asked Mr. Clark.

"I don't know." raphed Mr. Matthews, simply." but I thought I'd warm him."

That time, he said, he had dismissed him from the department, but had reinstated him when he thought of the magnitude of the sums of money his assistant had to handle. He believed implicitly in his son's honesty.

Q-Do you do much work! A.-Weil, I get down about violer to deck, and generally stay till 4 or 5.

Q-Do you do much work! A.-Weil, I get down about violer to deck, and generally stay till 4 or 5.

Q-Do you recoiled that ex-toumissioner Lainbeer once testified that he did not know what to do with his time as Commissioner and had to travel up and down tile water from and ook for something to do? A.-My or important of commissioner Lainbeer is that he would not have had to do much to pur him under a mental strain.

Q-Do you recoiled that he once objected to increas ing the salaries of the dockmasters on the grounds that they stole enough already? A.-Weil, I guess every dockmaster was but alcut as honest as he was.

Q-Are you one of the counsel for the Lelaware and hadson Canal, which rents a per one our water front?

A-I am.

Q-lait true that Ward & Oliphant, from whem you

A.—I am.

Q.—Is it true that Ward & Oliphant, from whom you have bought so much coal, are the sellers for that company?

A.—It is

have bought so much coal, are the selecte for that company? A.—Bib.

The subject of the robbery of \$940 was broughting, and Mr. Matthews explained that "Nigger" Joinson, a clerk who used to carry the money from the department to the Comptroller's office, took it into his nead to skip out. The Commissioners wanted to get rid of Johnson, any way, so they were not sorry.

Q.—But how about the money? A.—Ch. we three Commissioners put our hands in our pockets and made that good. You see we concluded wed rather pay it our of our own pockets than have the thing come out before the Examining Committee.

Q.—Dh. I see. There was an investigating committee in assions at the time? A.—Yes, and the three of us were up before it.

G.—Dh. I see. There was an investigating committee in assisting at the time? A.—Yes, and the three of us were up before it.

After recess Commissioner Matthews gave away a political secret. He was a Police Commissioner before he went into the Dock Department Mr. Grace, then Mayor, made him a Dock Commissioner, Mr. Grace saked him to resign his Police Commissionership, explaining that he wasn't asgressive shough to be in the Police Department.

I asked him who he was going to appoint in my place, and he said it was Frank feott. But Frank Scott sidn't set there. I believe Mr. Voorbig got it. Well, Mr. Grace said if i would hand in my resignation he would put use in for the long term in the thek Department. I dod him I d think about it ever night, and the next day I saw him and told him rive it to me and then if a hand him my resignation he would him my resignation he would him my resignative the next day I saw him and told him rive it to me and then if a hand him my resignative it saids you would be more aggressive in the Polece Tepartment I saked Mr. Clark. A.—Oh, well you see there isn't very much patronage in the Bock Department.

The bidding for dredging at the West Wash— The bidding for dredging at the West WashIngton Market slips after the Union Dredging Company had already done the work did not come under Mr. Matthewa's eyes, he said. The responsibility rested with Mr. Greene, chief engineer.

PROTECTION FOR FRENCH CANADIANS.

They Talk of Appealing to Our Government engineer.

engineer.

Q — Is Mr. Greene responsible for everything? A.—
Well no, but he recommended the bidding.

Q.—But whenever he makes a requisition, is it passed?

A.—As arise, ves. You see the trands in the department are one to the subordinates. Night—Hie is an ex-Employee of the Union Company, and Accuses it of France and Bribery—Mr. Matthews Testifies.

Thomas McMahon, formerly employed by the Union Dredging Company and Captain of the dredge America from 1879 to 1883, was the prize witness in the Dock Department investigation yesterday. He testified that his orders frequently were to dredge up a boat load of mud by day, have the load measured up and charged to the city, dump it in the slip again at night, and go ahoad dredging next day.

President Loomis of the Union Dredging Company, while on the stand last week, esti
Q.—Hon't you think you could have ascertained week examined? A.—Possibly, but I den't think it is from the stand of the city, dump it in the slip again at night, and go ahoad dredging next day.

President Loomis of the Union Dredging Company, while on the stand last week, esti-

him.

Q.—Then you are not responsible to the city? A.—
Well about that matier of responsibility I empose we are to some extent. We are responsible in that we should appoint competent men to subordinate positions;

Mr. Matthews admitted that Mr. Greene was not responsible for the frauds of the dock mas-ters: neither were the Commissioners, how-ever. Who were? Why, the dock masters, Mr. Matthews said that the city's tug, the Man-hattan, was a white elephant.

hattan, was a white elephant.

The burns more coal and fools around more than any eraft in the harbor. The very best thing that could be done with her would be to load her up with insurance and then let her so. She's got a Captain, too. That Captain, sir, was recommended to us as a man of most captain in the captain in the captain in the captain is another elephant. Yes, he's just as much an elephant as the tog is. Why, I've been on that boat when it took him two or three hours to turn her around. About the appointment of so many relatives of State Senators as dock masters, Mr. Mat-

I generally like to have a friend at court. It is very convenient in most cases for heads of departments to have friends at court. Not, of course, that that was the only reason I favored Mr. Husted's appointment as dock master.

dock master.

Commissioner Matthews did not think any check could be put upon the dock masters except to create superintendents and inspectors, who might themselves turn out to be rascals. He advised that all dredging be done upon He advised that all dredging be done upon public advertisement.

"I am not rabid on reformers any way," he remarked as he arose from his seat; "I like to hear reformers talk. There are so many things they can do, you know. But I don't go much on them myself."

"Are there any reformers in the Dock Department now;" laughed Mr. Clark.

"Well, not much of any," Commissioner Matthews saughed back.

Commissioner Cram will testify to day.

To-morrow Col. O'Byrne's lawvers, Abraham Gruber and Richard S, Newcombe, will ask Jadge Lawrence to vacate the attachment against the Colonel, which keeps him in New Jersey.

REFEREE CLEVELAND'S DECISION.

Mr. Venner Says It Is Against the Evitenance of a Campaign Fund.

Boston, Dec. 3.-Broker C. H. Venner, who has offices in Boston and New York, but whose home is in this city, makes this reply to ex-President Grover Cleveland, who, as referee in the Venner-Phelps case, reported against Mr. Venner.

"I am not unmindful of the fact that a report made by ex-President Cleveland will have its influence upon some people, and, for the time being, perhaps work an injury to me, but I have no thought that the report can stand, because it is against the evidence. When the case was submitted to Mr. Cleveland I would not have given \$100 to be guaranteed a verdict in my favor. The whole question is whether I noted as a broker, selling the bonds on commission, or whether I acted as a dealer, buying the bonds as low as I could and selling them as high as I could. There is no evidence which shows that I ever pretended to act as an agent or broker for Phelps. On the contrary, the correspondence proves that I accented and bought the bonds at the net price fixed by Phelps. My books show that the transaction was just what I claim it to be, namely, for my own account and not a commission trade. Furthermore, \$25,000 of the bonds were not sold by me for nearly a month after I had bought the \$100,000. There was no charge of commission or suggestion of one, which would have been the case had I acted as broker. This transaction was in April, 1884, when it was not easy work to find a market for asything. In May, 1884, and again in November, 1884. Phelps offered me more of the same kind of bonds, which I did not bay. In January, 1885, the bonds defaulted their interest. Mr. Phelps was the contractor who fuilt the Lamoille Valley lializond, and he took these bonds and their value than any one class, and it is ridiculous for him to say that I misled him as to their value. My last letter from Mr. Phelps bears date June 15, 1886, or two years and two months after the transaction and shows his views then of the character of the cusiness. viz., that I bought the bonds of him, instead of selling them for him. Here is the letter: or broker for Phelps. On the contrary, the cor-Here is the letter:

WATERTOWS, June 15, 1886, To C. B. Venner A. Cc., Bostor.

GENTLEMENT: Have you sary objection to informing me who is the pre-cut owner of the \$10.00 tamolile Valley Extension Halleau Company bylios which you obegin of me a year age. Yours. Genome H. Pintrs. "Many of my friends have seen the cor-respondence, and egree that my position i-ight. If there had been any basis for the suit right. If there had been any basis for the suit, which was not commenced for nearly five years after the transaction. I would not have ought it, but knowing it to be an unjust suit I fought it, and shall continue to fight it until that report is set aside. If Cleveand's decision should stand, semething I do not anticipate, then every dealer will become a broker and have no right to the profits on securities purchased under an option."

A SUAPEGRACE SON.

Robbing His Father's House to Get Money for His Own Flat,

Seymour S. Mack, aged 18 years, was locked up in the East 126th street police station last night on a charge of grand larceny. A woman who said she was Jennie Moore shared his imprisonment, as she had shared

the proceeds of his thefts.

Young Mack has been robbing his own family, who put their loss at something like \$2,000. The prisoner's father, Alexander Mack, lives at 410 East 118th street. His wife died a year ago, but two daughters live with their father. Six months ago Mr. Mack took

their father. Six months ago Mr. Mack took his son to task for his idleness, and since then the young man has been home only at intervals.

Young Mack met Jennie Moore on the street. She is a married woman of 20 years and the mother of three children. Her husband, who is a bricklayer, left her a year ago on account of ber conduct. Seymour became infatuated with her and hired a flat at 1.837 Third avenue for her. During his father's absence from home he entered the house and took jewelry, sliverware, and clothing, which he pawned for means to maintain his new establishment. He took diamonds, which he pawned for some \$300, and stole \$150 in cash besides.

Mack was arrested and later Jennie Moore was taken into custody. She said that she didn't know that Mack had been stealing to support her. The stolen articles consist of a set of diamond jewelry-earrings, finger ring, and pin-valued at \$1.500, five gold chains and lockets with pearl setting, valued at \$150; a dozen silver forks, a dozen silver table spoons, three weiding rings, two diamond rings valued at \$100 each, underwear belonging to the Misses Mack, and a gold watch ornamented with Court this morning. The prisoners will be arraigned in the Harlem Court this morning.

Lawyer Robert Emmet Topping, who has a country residence at Cobb, L. L. went gunning for qual-near leerfield the other day. He brought down a bird in a lot where John builtvan's bull was grazing. Top-ping jumped over the fence after his game. The bull as whim when he was in the middle of the lot and charged. Mr. Topping was never much of a sprinter, so he faced the buil and biased away at him with the ether barrel of his gun. Topping made his escape. When Mr. Sullivan examined his built he found it was stone blind, the shot having destroyed the sight of both eyes. He has given Mr. Topping a cheice of paying damages or guing to law.

Mr. Russell's Stolen Diamonds. Two advertisements, offering \$500 and \$125

reward respectively for the return of a diamond soil tairs ring and a ruby and diamond scarf pin. appeared in one of the newspapers yesterday. Noth were signed I. Res. and both stated that the property had been

Moyal Baking Powder, Absolutely Pure, For twenty-five years the standard,-Adv.

MONTREAL, Dec. 3 .- There is a movement on foot among the leaders of the French-Canadians to forward an appeal for protection to the United States Government if the English majority in the Dominion, as has been threatened, attempts to deprive them of the rights guaranteed by the treaty of 1763. M. Valin, formerly a United States Congressman from Louisians, and now editor of La l'atrie. the French Liberal paper in Canada, publishes a strong article on the subject in La Pairie to night. He says that by the treaty concluded between France and the American Congress at the outbreak of the American war, the former ceded all its rights in America to the United States, and that, therefore, the United States has been substituted for France in the most absolute manner in all that concerns the execution of the treaty of 1763, which is the Magna Charta of the French-Canadian people. "If, therefore,"

continues La Patrie, "the French-Canadians believe it their duty to appeal to a foreign Government in order to have this treaty respected, it is to the Government at Washington, and not to that of France, that they should address themselves. The descendents of the French colonists should not be without protectors the day that England violates the treaty of 1763." It is proposed that the French-Canadians of Manitoba and other places whose rights are menaced shall frame a declaration of grievances and forward it to the United States Government with an appeal for protection.

BOSTON AFRAID SHE'LL BLOW UP.

The Abandoned Conduits of the Steam Heating Company Full of Explosive Gue,

Boston, Dec. 3.-Bostonians were some what startled to-day to receive a warning from the gas light company against careless investigations of leaks about their houses. It has been ascertained that the extensive conduit system of the Boston Steam Heating Company. which was laid through miles of streets at an expense of millions of dollars, has become a eceptacle for leaking gas, and is loaded and primed for a big explosion whenever the match is applied. While the steam heating company was in existence the conduits were frequently opened, and the gas could not accumulate.

NO PROBERTION TRUST.

Here Was a Neat Little Idea for the Main-

Judge Lawrence declined yesterday to approve the draft of a certificate of incorporation submitted to him by the leading Prohibitionists of the United States. The scheme was to incorporate what should be known as the Prohibition Trust Fund Association, and its objects were stated to be:

To secure the prohibition and suppression by law of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages, and to that end to hold in trust for the National Prohibition party of properly that it may receive or acquire, and pay the same of the income thereof from time to time, as the Prastess of the society may circuit, to the Treas-urer of the National Committee of Said party, or to such person as said committee may designate.

urer of the National Committee of said party, or to such person as said committee may designate.

Those who were to be incorporators were: William T. Wardwell, W. Jennings Demorest. Horace Waters, John Llord Themas, Roswell S. Cheves, Isaac K. Funk, Wm. Jay Groo, Francis Crawford, Samuel Dickie, Cinnton B. Fisk, John P. St. Jehn, and A. A. Honkins.

"The act of 1875," Judge Lawrence says, "does not authorize in my opinion, the incorporation of a society to receive and hold property in trust for a political facty, nor to may over the income of such property to the Treas, where the National Committee of such party. Mr. Waters explained to a Sun reporter has inght that the sole object of having the trust incorporated was to enable Prohibitionist throughout the country to leave the organization money, when they came to die, with a fair a saurance that their bemosts could be enable valued and the cause they wished to acvance. "We wished to be on a par with the Bible Society and other similar societies," said Mr. Waters, "and that was all there was to it."

THE OHIO SCANDAL Very Prominent Republican at the Bottom

of the Political Forgeries. CINCINNATI, Dec. 3 .- Startling developments were made to-day in the case of R. G. Wood, who forged the names of Governor-elect Campbell, Senator Sherman, Congressmen Butterworth. McKinley, and S. S. Cox to the famous ballot-box contract used so prominently by Foraker in the last campaign. was arrested on the chaige of circulating a bel, and his trial will come up in a few days. He has retained Col. T. C. Campbell of New

He has retained Col. T. C. Campbell of New York to defend him. During the past week Governor-elect Cambbell has visited the city several times and held consultation with the attorneys in the case.

To day Wood handed over to his attorney all the papers in the case. Among the lot are telegrams, letters, and notes that are said to implicate a very prominent Republican. Wood letter the few forces are forced by the context of the case. implicate a very prominent Republican. Wood told his attorney the full story, but the papers tell more than Wood. The name signed to the papers is that of this prominent Republican, and the contents show that he knew about the forgery long before it was sprung on the public. Col. Cambbell refuses to make the papers public until the day of the trial. Assistant United States District Attorney Probasco, a neithew of John Sherman, is the prosecutor in the case.

\$2,000 IN JEWELRY STOLEN.

A Newark Jeweller's Window Broken with a Brick Last Evening. Jean Tack, who keeps a jewelry store at 215 Market street, Newark, has a hasp and staple on the double doors of his store. They were made use of early last evening by a pair of thieves. One of them adjusted the hasp and snapped a padlock through the staple, while the other used a brick wrapped in paper and mashed a hole as big as his head through the heavy plate glass window in the neighborhood of a holiday display of diamond jewelry. Then he thrust in his hand and seized more than \$2,000 worth of jewelry, and, dashing through

\$2,000 worth of jewelry, and, dashing through Benver street, escaped.

Tack and his cierks tried in vain to get out of the door, and finally gave it up and took a route through the back door. A Tuesday night prayer meeting was just over in the Central Methodist Church adjoining the store, and it is supposed that the theves got into the throng and escaped identification. They were both closely observed by a clerk in the store, who rushed to the door just as the padlock was snapped through the staple.

He Belonged to Bellevue.

The police of the Tremont station were informed on Monday afternoon that James Reynolds, a laborer living in the house of Junus Kaesmeyer, at 174th street and Jerome avenue, was ill with eryshoelas and destitute. An ambulance call was sent to the Har-lem Hospital, but the officials refused to take a case of cryspelas. They said that the lessue was the proper has bits, and the Board of Health endorsed their advices. The police alleige that they tried Bellevice, and were refused there, but the hospital sutherities despitals, burgs, rate Reynods is in Bollevice now, where it be-longs.

Rankin Elected Mayor of Elizabeth. ELIZABETH, Dec. 3.-The Republicans elected bility of election of three Democrata and one Sepubl can. The Hepublicans have probably rained two alder-men, one in the First and one in the Eighth. The next Aldermanne Roars will stand probably: 38 lenocrats. Il Republicans. A very light vote was polled in the strong Democratic wards, and there was a large amount of scraiching.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

George E. Church of Albion. Origans county, N. V.

has been selected by State Treasurer elect Dantorth as his deputy.

The Grand Jury at Kingston presented indictmental last sight against Benjamin c. Wolker of Kingston and Dr. Josha Hasbrenck of Isopus for bribing voters at the recent election.

A fishing boat in which were Charles Hoyt. John Batchelder, and Robert Bridges was calbiated yesternay off Sociaties Wos. Mans. In they and Estated Systematics Wos. Mans. In they are all fast their war of the Suprama Court of New Hampelire has overtiad the exception in the case of James Plaimer, the Portamouth marderer. Palmer will be hanged on Jan. 10 unless the Governor axis interposes.

Bemuel Spancer, 43 years old, committed suicide on

PRICE TWO CENTS.

CHICAGO'S BOOM IN LONDON. JOHN BUIL LOOKS COLDLY ON MEET

WORLD'S FAIR AMBITION. Iwenty People, Mostly Chiengonns, at a

Banquet to which 100 were invited-Ede iters Not Only Beeline to Attend. but Do Not Even Send Reporters. egyright, 1898, by Tun Sen Printing and Publishing

LONDON, Dec. 3 .- That enterprising America can suburb, Chicago, started its boom for the World's Fair in 1892 at the Victoria Hotel tonight, only twenty people being present at a dinner to which 100 were invited. It was given to E. T. Jeffreys, described on the invitation as "Special Commissioner of the City of Chicago World's Fair Committee for 1892." The invitation also said there would be present Consul-General New and other distinguished guests, New did not come, however, and there sat down to the dinner John V. Farwell, Melville E. Stone, J. F. Golding, and Eugene Field of Chicago, with a few other Americans and one or two Englishmen who were under the Imession that Chicago was in the gold fields of

South Africa. Golding personally made the rounds of the London newspapers last night and invited the editors of all, through their speaking tubes, to be present, but not one accepted, nor did they even send reporters. After the Victoria table d'hôte had been discussed some dreary speech-es were made. Jeffreys delivered an address, and an Englisman named Denny, who had once been in Chicago, admitted that he did not know when he was there that it was what Jef-freys described it. Mr. McLean, the agent of the Associated Press, said Chicago had the most enterprising newspapers in the world. A man named Churchill, described as a banker, and Mr. Wicker, introduced as a railroad magnate, also referred to Chicago with enthusiasm. But the diners did not get their money's worth until Eugene Field told some of his funny stories. The dinner began at 7:30 and at 10:30 the dust was settling on the chairs in the Vice toria dining room.

ONE OF BARNUM'S MEN KILLED,

The Clown Elephant Accidentally Falls Upon a Stable Cleaner. Copyright, 1588, by Tun Sun Printing and Publishend

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The wildest kind of rue mors concerning a tragedy at Barnum's show were current in London this afternoon, and appeared in the afternoon newspapers. One story was that ten performing elephants had rushed out of the ring and run amuck in the audience. Another was that all the keepers had been killed, and the elephants were in possession of the Olympia. The mildest tale of all was that Newman, the chief trainer, had been killed by the elephants, and that it required the efforts of all the other keepers and their

pitchforks to recover his body. An army of reporters at once headed for Kensington. The real facts proved to be that one man was killed by an accident. He was a stable cleaner, and was working behind the elephants while Newman was away. Ten or a dozen elephants standing in line at the Olyme pla, the big ones at one end of the line and the small ones at the other. The big elephant next to the small ones is Mandarin, the father of the youngest baby elephant. Next to him stands Nick, the clown elephant.

Mandarin to-day struck Nick while the stable cleaner was at work behind the small elephant and knocked him over. Nick fell on the man's chest and killed him at once. The dead man was George Stevens. He is the son of a farmer at Millerton, in Dutchess county, N. Y., and was \$2 years of age. He had been with the show for five years

Barnum & Balley will give him a respectable burial, and all the employees of the show will attend the funeral on Thursday. Mandarin is one of the best elephants in the show, and Nick is also quiet and peaceable. Both elephants gave their usual performance this al-

ternoon and evening. WHERE IN PARNELLS

A Report that he Disappeared Mysterie LONDON, Dec. 3 .- The St. James's Gazette says that Mr. Parnell disappeared several

from. His whereabouts is a mystery, and his prolonged absence causes much trouble to his adherents. The Gazette says that though it has been ME Parnell's custom to occasionally secude hime sell, his period of retirement has this time been longer than usual. He has even failed to

weeks ago, and since then has not been heard

keep a number of important engagements among which was one to meet Mr. Gladstone. DETROIT. Dec. 3.—Col. Atkinson discredits the rumors that Mr. Parnell is missing under peculiar circumstances. and says he has seen letters from Mr. Parnell written on Nov. 22 from a small town at which he was resting.

Shibles Juctes on Trial for Murder.

The trial of Shibiok Jugigo, the Japanese satior, who killed Muro Commit with a knife in the sa boarding house at 84 James street some weeks ago, was bonding house at 24 James siret some weess ago, was begun in the Court of Over and Terminer before Justice Brady yesteriay. A jury was secured and Assistant District atterney Golf opened the case for the people, describing the quarrel between the two salors over duro commis having got a job that Jugge wanted. The latter with which Jugge killed Commi was waved in pointed gesticulation. The prisoner does not speak Ligdish.

A Cold. Cold Wave Comlug.

A decided cold wave is making rapid-transis strides from the region of Manitoba toward this city, following closely in the path of the storm that was in Iowa on Monday, and was central yesterday on the New England coast. The storm was accompanied by rain in the Middle Atlantic States, snow in the North-west, the Ohio vailey, and the lake regions to New England, and high winds slong the New England coast. 18 was fair in the Southern and Southwestern States.
The cold wave should be fully felt this morning, and

In this city the highest Government temperature year terday was 50°, lowest 33°, up to 4 P.M. Between 1.30 P.M. and 2.30 P.M. there was a fall of 15°. Average humidity, 85 per cent. The wind, light to fresh, shifted from southwest to northwest.

To day and Thursday (romise to be fair and colder.

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in Tax Surf building recorded the temperature yesterdayas follows: 9A. M., 46°; 8A. M., 47°; 9. A. M., 47°; 12 M., 50°; 8.30 P. M., 40°; 6 P. M., 20°; 9. P. M., 28°; 12 midnight, 27°,

should cause a drop in temperature to about 20" or 25%

Average, 4:36 Average on Dec. 3, 188-, 1896 Signal office folicast fill S.F. M. WIDSEDAY. For Maine. New Hampshire, and Vermont, fairg stationary temperature, except in Vermont, warmer, northerly winds.

For Massachuseits, Bhode Island, and Connections,

light anow, slightly colder, northerly winds.

For eastern New York, eastern Fennsylvania, and Fast Jerrey, light rain or snine, lower temperature, easterig For the District of Columbia, Delaware, and Maryland, light rain, colder; northerly winds.

for western New York and western Pennsylvanis,
light snow, elightly cooler Wednesday, followed by

warmer Thursday morning; easterly winds.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN. The Washington Memorial Arch Fund-901,315.60. James R. Angel has been reappointed a Commissioner of the United States Circuit Court. Register-elect Frank T. Fitzgerald took the oath of all-Nee before Bepury County Clerk Scully, yesterday, Judge Reach has grasted an absolute divorce to Caro-ling Harnes from Leorge Washinzton Harnes, and to Stephen C. Forter from Schie M. Porter.

The Park Commissioners have ordered a new skating house, and a very fancy one for Van Certland Park. The old houses are already in position at the Central Park Lase. Fark Lane.

The embassy delegated by the Japanese Government to impact the p line system of by American cities vialing france live lungters pesterday, and saw the major to Folios Heard it sension.

N. Ferry franchiph Help these sucher of the United Lahrese Company, who some 2000 and wend to anada, pushed survey systematy before Judge ordersteem, and was remainded for scatteries.

Samuel Spencer, 43 years old, committed suicide on Monday night at his pickling establishment in Arbany by cutting his throat with a knife. He was unprosed to be poor, but it was found that he had \$400 in gold in his possession; and \$5,000 in bank.